

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LIX.--NO. 62.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 11,560.

PACIFIC COAST.

Ripe Apricots from Yuba in the Market.

A Comstocker Slays His Brother—Great Fire in San Diego—State Republicans.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

The Republicans.

The Republican State Committee Calls the New Convention—Etc.

San Francisco, May 4th.—[Special.]—The Republican State Central Committee was called to order this afternoon in their rooms on California street by the Chairman of the old committee, ex-Senator James. After reading the motion calling for the meeting and the business to be performed, Mr. Williams called for nominations for Chairman for the ensuing term. General Diamond was the only nominee, and on motion was elected Chairman.

E. G. Williams was nominated for Secretary by Columbus Bartlett, while D. B. Jackson placed Jacob Steppacher in nomination for the same office.

During the discussions the question of admitting negroes came up. H. B. Conwell argued against it, claiming that the State Central Committee were not of the same nature as a Convention; and therefore they should not be admitted. The proposal was then carried by a vote of several of the country members.

Balottino was then proceeded with and rejected in the election of Steppacher.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

General Brown moved that a committee of five be appointed to nominate an executive committee to be called to order at the meetings convened to oppose the Executive Committee's resolution on the Executive Committee's resolution on the Nomination Committee, and that the choice be final.

General Alameda county, thought that under existing circumstances the Executive Committee should be increased in numbers, and asked that four members should be given to Alameda, thus increasing the Executive Committee from twenty-one to twenty-five.

Upon Kowalsky's point of order the motion was ruled out of order.

An motion that the delegates from the cities concerned be allowed to express their views on the Executive Committee's resolution on the Executive Committee's resolution on the Nomination Committee, and that the choice be final, was adopted, and the motion as it had been amended was carried. The Chair announced that the motion was carried for ascertaining the name of the next Wednesday at the San Joaquin Court-house to take steps toward carrying out the plan.

The Marin Suicide.

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SAN RAFAEL, May 4th.—Last evening Coronor John was notified that a Portuguese named Joseph Matatado had committed suicide by hanging at the Del Norte Hotel. The coroner repaired to the scene and held an inquest, resulting in a verdict of suicide. The domestic relations of deceased were very unhappy. His wife had him arrested for assault and battery, and bound over to keep the peace. After his release he went to the hills, where he committed the act.

Oakland Jettisons.

OAKLAND, May 4th.—Joseph Costa was oakdale sentenced to four months in the state prison for petit larceny.

The Del Norte County Convention meets at Germania Hall to-morrow.

The contest of the clerks who early went to the hills, where he committed the act.

OAKLAND.

Senator David McClure then addressed the committee and advised the formation of auxiliary clubs under the auspices of the Republican League of the United States.

THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

In the first of a date and place for holding another State Convention to elect eight Presidential Electors, and eight senators to nominate a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the unexpired term, and then to divide into six Congressional Districts and nominate two members for Congress, was taken up, and it was decided to hold the Convention on Tuesday, July 31st, at San Francisco.

The meeting then adjourned, after giving three cheers to Charles Diamond and the success of the Comstock.

ANOTHER LAST SPIKE.

Approaching Completion of Santa Rosa Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4th.—Santa Rosa is soon to have a last spike driven and celebration, and will observe with jubilation the completion of the Santa Rosa and Carquinez branch of the Southern Pacific. The line will be opened to the public in running order within three weeks, from Napa Junction to Glen Ellen and Santa Rosa. It connects the two fertile valleys of Napa and Sonoma, and above all brings the large agricultural district direct connection with the main overland line of the Southern Pacific.

When this connecting line is completed a person may go from Cloverdale, Healdsburg or Santa Rosa by rail to Sacramento and San Francisco, and vice versa. With Judge Toody's consent the District Attorney instructed the jury to acquit.

The Queen Again Afloat.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4th.—[Special.]—A jury to day found O'Harrington for assault to murder, in shooting hackman Edwards, and returned saying that they were unable to find the man.

With Judge Toody's consent the District Attorney instructed the jury to acquit.

Officer Harrington Acquitted.

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The Sharon Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4th.—Last night's storm caused considerable trouble in this section. At Peck's Hill, a wayward youth, who had been sent to reform school, was captured by the police and sent to jail.

He was then sent to the San Francisco jail, and it was thought that nothing would be done, Napa people may come to this city if they desire by way of Santa Rosa and the Tiburon Ferry. Very soon when a branch of the San Francisco and Napa rail line is completed, the wind is to be considerably reduced, and an order was entered that the judgment for alimony operate only down to the date of the death of Wm. Sharon.

Three Chinamen Less.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4th.—A row occurred among Chinese bachelors last evening in Ross alley, in which two were killed and a third mortally wounded. Unfortunately the police put a stop to the slaughter.

A Deserter Surrenders.

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SANTA CRUZ, May 4th.—C. W. McMeachan, who deserted Company A, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A., at Fort Rucker, Ala., in 1878, has given himself up to the Sheriff of Santa Cruz, and is in jail.

Murder in the Second Degree.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4th.—William Doherty was struck at the mire this morning by a local train and killed. He resided at 839 Sonoma street, Oakland. He was a fat man, 46 years old, and it seemed that nothing could be more difficult.

Fatal Accident.

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General Fremont at Santa Cruz.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

SANTA CRUZ, May 4th.—General Fremont visited the big trees this morning for the first time since 1846. He was met by the Pioneers from this city.

Tuba Shipping Rape Accents.

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MARYSVILLE, May 4th.—Rape apriots from the Briggs orchard were shipped from this city to San Francisco yesterday.

A San Diegan.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

San Diego, May 4th.—At 3 o'clock this morning flames were discovered in the center of a warehouse occupied by Hamilton & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, on Fifth and Sixth streets, near G. The ware house was filled as far back as the rear entrance, oil and paint being stored there. A sharp wind which had obtained much headway, and the inflammable material could not be checked.

A Large Fire.

SAFETY VALVE, May 4th.—A large fire occurred in the rear of a building on Fifth and Sixth streets, near G. The ware house was filled as far back as the rear entrance, oil and paint being stored there. A sharp wind which had obtained much headway, and the inflammable material could not be checked.

Heavy Loss.

A San Diego Fire Results in a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

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Railroad Engineer Harrison Meets With a Shocking Accident.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

TUCSON, May 4th.—Engineer Harrison lost his life on the Southern Pacific to-day twelve miles west of here. In plugging up a leak in the boiler, letting the steam and scalding water out on him. He lived a few hours after the accident, dying in great agony.

A Comstock Tragedy.

John Black Kills His Brother During a Violent Quarrel.

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YREKA, May 4th.—Samuel Black was just killed by his brother John. The brothers were heard quarreling by men in saloon next door to the premises where the tragedy occurred, followed by two shots. The next was John Black, the fratricide, emerging from the bar with a pistol in his hand covered with blood. He proceeded to the sheriff's office and gave himself up.

His brother was found lying on the floor of his workshop with one of his skull crushed in, evidently from blows from the

bloody weapon which John held in his hands.

John says his brother fired two shots at him from a pistol, and that he was forced to kill him in self-defense. The bullet which hit him in the left shoulder was found on the dead man's person.

The brothers are heavy real estate owners in this city. John Black has a family in Oakland, Cal. The tragedy has caused intense excitement here.

DAHO.

Lively Shooting Scare, in Which Four Men Were Injured.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WADDER, May 4th.—A shooting affray occurred this morning at Wadder hall, in which four men were wounded. The principals were Miles McNally, of the Cricket Theater of this place on one side, and John Connor, of the Palace on the other. Miles and John were badly wounded, and a bystander, named George Owens, is not expected to live.

NEVADA.

Rearrest of Henderson, the Reno Rapper.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

HENDERSON, the Reno Rapper.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

AN AGGRESSIVE FIGHT to be Made for Him, With His Alleged Consent.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 4th.—The Times will publish to-morrow the following triple-dealed special from New York, which it will endorse as coming from a most authentic source:

THUGS HIRED BY A MAN TO KILL HIS SISTER—FATAL STORM IN THE WEST—ETC.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

THE CAPITAL.

A NEBRASKA FAMILY CREMATED IN A BARN.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

MANMOM IS HIS GOD.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, May 4th.—Cincinnati 3, Kansas City 4.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

THE CAPITAL.

AN UNEVENTFUL DAY AMONG THE LAWMAKERS.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

Republican Senators Against the Fisheries Treaty—The Tariff Discussion—Etc.

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SALT PRODUCTION.

A GREAT INDUSTRY AND SOMETHING OF ITS PROCESSES.

The Great Salt Works in Michigan
Interesting Account of Well-Boring and Salt-Making.

A Saginaw (Michigan) correspondent of the Chicago *Herald* writes as follows upon the subject of salt-wells and salt manufacture:

We have but little knowledge of the methods of the American aborigines for obtaining salt. It seems most probable that they shared the "icks," or salt springs, which were scattered over the mounds. From the middle of the seventeenth century, however, it is known that the Indians made salt at Syracuse and in 1788 they sold the springs to New York for \$2,800. Virginia had salt-works in 1630, and in 1689 the whites were making salt in South Carolina. American salt is now made in New York, West Virginia, Ohio, California, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Louisiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Massachusetts and Michigan; but in comparison with the product of New York and Michigan the quantity produced severally by the other States is small. When the Indians sold out at Syracuse in 1788 they were producing 500 bushels annually. From 1790 to 1800 the Syrians produced 2,500,000 bushels of salt. The total output to date is estimated at round numbers at 235,000,000 bushels. In twenty years Michigan has produced about 190,000 bushels of salt.

The first well was sunk for salt at Saginaw in 1859. At a depth of 630 feet brine was found that showed 90 degrees on the salometer. On the 4th of July, 1860, the "works" were turned over to the inspection of the inhabitants. The first year saw 20,000 bushels made. Inside of six years there were sixty firms engaged in making salt on the Saginaw and 100 "salt blocks." The product had increased from 20,000 bushels in 1860 to 2,039,985 bushels in 1866, and in ten years from the commencement of the work it amounted to 3,144,805 bushels.

Between 1860 and 1866 not less than \$200,000 were invested in the great salt scheme on the Saginaw, and men were bankrupted. The original company, backed by Jesse Hoyt, invested \$300,000, and in 1884 it had shrunk 200 per cent. Another company planted \$500,000 and subsequently sold out for \$50,000. One of them went to the State. Mr. Hoyt, worked on the original well and works has assured me that he has seen salt sold on the premises for \$3 per barrel, and yet he knew that it had cost more than that to make it. It is safe to say that prior to 1870 not a dollar was made in manufacturing salt in Michigan because of the high expense of the men engaged in the work and of the great salt water in which there was in the brine. The brine as it comes from the earth on the Saginaw contains iron, which made the salt rusty, bromide of sodium that made it bitter, and gypsum that made it cake and hard; and as it was practically useless, save as a fertilizer.

In 1870 a law was enacted by the Legislature making it compulsory that all salt manufactured in the State should be inspected. Such an enactment was procured. In this way the quality of the salt improved so rapidly that it became apparent that it might now compete with other salt in the markets. The result was the Michigan salt rapidly rose in the estimation of packers and dealers, and in 1870 100,000 barrels in 1870 to 500,000 barrels in 1886. The product of the State has increased from 568,620 barrels in 1870, the first year the salt was inspected under legislative enactment, to, and round numbers, 4,000,000 barrels in 1887, and from one manufacturer in 1860 to 136 firms operating 116 steam and twenty-four "blocks," making a total output of 2,039,985, 4,000 solid salt "covers" the whole having a capacity of over 5,000,000 barrels a season. The State is divided into nine salt districts: Saginaw, Bay, Huron, St. Clair, Iosco, Midland, Manistee, Mason and Gratiot counties, the first, Saginaw, producing about a million and a quarter barrels, and the last about 250 barrels annually.

The salt works in the Saginaw river, within a distance of about twenty miles there are eighty-three firms making lumber, shingles and salt. The strange steaming up the river in summer sees clustered about every mill from three to a dozen or more pyramidal towers rising from what appears to be a hut or cabin to a height of from fifty to seventy-five feet.

The salt wells are drilled in the same derrick, so familiar to visitors among the Pennsylvania oil fields a quarter of a century ago. The little house is the engine-room, in one end of which is the well and the tower is built over it to get room to insert or remove the tools used in drilling the wells or the long "rods" used in pumping the brine. The whole is covered in and around the well is a mass of timber, pipes, cables, etc., burrows in the neighborhood of Dowthill and Newgrave, associated with the names of King Dubhatt and Achad Alald (the name of "Dowth" being a corruption of "Dubhatt" in the opinion of Celtic scholars) were examined by members of the Royal Irish Academy forty years ago. The Dowth is an immense pile of small broken stones, the top of which is a flat surface, which are chambers and passages constructed of very large blocks of stone roughly laid together in the "hollow" fashion of Brittany and other Celtic examples; the first chamber formed in the shape of a cross (though certainly not of Christian design), contained a broken stone coffin, with a few bronze or iron ornaments and half-burnt bones. The floor of the chamber is composed of several long conoids to a series of small crypts, and to a square chamber, the walls of which are sculptured with a variety of decorative, perhaps symbolic, patterns and devices. The more important of these have engaged the study of antiquarians with a view to ascertain their possible significance. They appear in the greatest number in the upper part of the chamber, the stones of the interior of the great sandal monument at Newgrave; the carvings are of wonderful diversity—circles, spirals, zig-zag, indentations, lozenges, and lines and dots, which some think to be a form of writing.

POULTRY.

Useful Practical Hints—How and When to Feed Young Chicks.

The one to which I have already referred as having a capacity of 225 barrels per day may be described as follows: The "block" is 208 feet by 90, 40 feet high under the ground, and has a vein of blower running the entire length of the grainer, and 16 feet high in the posts. It contains two "settlers," each 140 feet long, 9 feet wide and 4 feet deep. As the cisterns outside are high enough to drain into the settlers, so the latter are high enough to drain into the "grainer," of which there are four, each 150 feet long, 16 feet wide and 16 feet high. Through these are run galvanized four-inch steam pipes. To heat settlers and grainers there are 3,744 feet of such pipe, and other pipes connected with the works make a total of 9,000 feet. The grainers stand about six or eight feet from the ground, and over their center runs a platform upon which the men stand. The egg-laying pens are built around the grainer, and the eggs are laid in the pens.

The best tonic and preventive of poultry diseases is as follows: To one gallon of pure water add from fifteen to twenty drops of tincture of iron and two or three drops of acetic acid. Stir and mix well before putting into the drinking vessels. I use this all the year round, and always have a healthy flock of birds. The iron strengthens the blood, while the acetic prevents and allays feverishness. Care must be taken not to get too much acetic into this mixture.

The eggs laid by two or three-year-old hens which are mated to a cock of the same age, will hatch a greater proportion of pullets than any other mating. If a cockerel one year old is mated to females, the result is just the reverse, the pullets being shown as high as sixty per cent. males.

The first batch of eggs laid by hens in the spring is the best for hatching purposes. Pullets should be allowed to lay eight to ten eggs for the pan before saving them for hatching.

After a hen has laid, say twenty-five to thirty-five eggs in succession, the system becomes too much enfeebled, and the last laid eggs will often be found lacking in vitality.

A great error is made by amateurs in feeding chicks a few days old too much wet cornmeal.

For the first few days, feed soaked in milk, or hard boiled eggs cracked up fine, is the best. Oatmeal stirred in warm water is much better than cornmeal, which is entirely too heating, and is the cause of losing a great many chicks.

When chicks are three days old begin to feed millet, Hungarian grass or other small seeds, and finally cracked corn at night. They should be fed at least four or five times a day, and when they eat, just as much as they will eat without leaving any feed laying.

If mother hen and her brood are kept in the same box or barrel that was used for a hatching place, be sure to burn up the old hay, supply new, fine hay or straw, and sprinkle liberally with sulphur, or what is better, Dalmatian Insect Powder. Even the most perfect broods in great danger if left to themselves.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1888

The Record-Union is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Louis K. Marshall's Exchange, who is also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; Grand and Palace Hotel News Rooms; and at the offices of the Sacramento and Market and Montgomery street News Stands. Also, for sale at all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

MISCARriages OF JUSTICE.

Judge George C. Barrett, of New York, before whom the "Boodle" Aldermen were tried, is the most recent essayist upon the much-discussed subject of "Miscarriages of Justice." He points out what is too often lost sight of, that because some legal incident happens to result disappointingly to the popular sense of abstract right it is denounced unthinkingly as a miscarriage of justice. Unquestionably there is much failure to discriminate between apparent and imaginary failure of the laws and Courts to do justice between men. The essayist attributes this to our inability to excuse that part of human machinery we call the Courts, when they fail to satisfy our spasmodic indignation. That is to say, the law is for time and all men; there arise cases, however, where its conservatism prevents the application of such chastisement as the circumstances would really demand.

The very best we can do, is to cultivate the idea of an independent and elevated judiciary, and to make our laws as nearly adequate to all human needs as is possible by calling to law-making the best intelligence, and to keep in mind that even then the laws cannot be wholly so, nor can their administration always be satisfactory. As a matter of fact, resort to the remedies of the law is easier and cheaper in this country than in any other, and the miscarriages of justice are very few in the cases in which substantial justice is done. It is not a fact, after all, that the American public is too ready to judge the whole course of judicial procedure by abnormal and infrequent cases? Judge Barrett cites the fact that in his own State the appellate Court may on some one day hand down one hundred cases, in which there are forty reversals of the judgments given below. The cry is then very apt to go up that here were forty erroneous judgments, testifying to miscarriages of justice. But in fact the hundred cases decided probably represent four or five hundred other contemporaneous cases that were tried, in which justice was so well administered that the idea of an appeal was not even entertained by the defeated party. However it may be in New York, the immediate field Judge Barrett considers, in California the chief grounds of complaint against our laws and Courts are want of certainty and definiteness. For the first there is no remedy except wisdom in law-making, and the placing and fixing in permanency upon the bench the best order of legal talent, making it independent, and the betterment of the jury lists; for the second the increase of the working force. This last has not kept pace with the litigious character of our people. It is useless to talk of discouraging litigation by making it more costly; that is intolerable to the American sense; or of rendering the Courts more difficult of access, for that is contrary to the genius of our institutions.

Judge Barrett has a word to say in defense of juries, upon whom he thinks much unjust reproach is heaped. Citizens composing them do not volunteer their services, nor are their wills consulted, or the interests involved in being detained from their vocations taken into account. Thus situated they render verdicts, but the public, if dispossessed, lays the blame at the door of the jury-room. It ought to inquire into the facts of the presentation of the case, the clearness of the prosecutor, or the blundering of the defense, the color or impartiality of the charge of the Court, or the one-sidedness with which a case may have been put before the panel. He submits that it is hard enough for twelve strong men in this enlightened age to agree upon any debatable subject, for there never was a period when opinions were so varied and so firmly held. He would have the two-thirds rule prevail in the jury-box, the judicial approval in evenly balanced cases, operating as a wholesome check and balance upon the contending sides, the majority and minority. Judge Barrett's view of the subject is that the miscarriages of justice are the exceptions, but that these must be reduced to a lower minimum; that genuine and enduring reform will result only from enlightened public opinion, and that this will find its highest expression in "an able, upright and vigilant press."

A MATTER OF NAMES.

A writer in an Eastern review who believes not only that there is something in a name, but a very great deal, urges the people to cease giving middle names to their children. He finds that individual greatness and worth in America has been represented largely by those who had no middle names. Thus, of the fifty-three signers of the Declaration of Independence only three had more than one name. In the first American commercial convention not a solitary delegate had a middle name. In the convention of 1787 to revise the Constitution, of the fifty-six delegates fifty-one had but one name. Of the forty-eight signers of the Articles of Confederation only four had two "given" names. Of the thirty-six Speakers of the House in the first half of the century only twelve had middle names. Of the five Chief Justices in the same period, none had middle names, and of thirty-one Associate Justices in that time only five had more than one name. Of the eighteen Secretaries of State only two had middle names. Of eighteen Secretaries of the Treasury only eight, of the twenty-six Secretaries of War only nine, and of the twenty-one Secretaries of the Navy but eight had middle names. We have had twenty-two Presidents and fifteen of them had no middle name given them at birth. Of five Senators who became President only one was doubly named. This is amusing but is really not an ingenious device to discourage double naming and impress people with the suspicion that there may be some "softie" force directing the fate of men?" and that "a name bestowed upon the helpless infant may produce effects" marring the career of the man.

But let us see how statistics of this character prove nothing. The output of a very few minutes of search enables us to make this showing: Of the thirty-three Ministers of the United States at foreign Courts, twenty-seven have two and five have three given names. Of the seventy-

sters and wirepullers, traders in votes and speculators in places are in any way related to the method of selecting Judges or the agencies that enroll jurists.

EMPLOYMENT FOR GIRLS.

A writer in the *Century* magazine has courage to utter this incontrovertible bit of wisdom that ought to sink deep into the American heart—"it is the refinement of cruelty to educate girls in the aimless fashion of to-day?" The boy is trained to look forward to some useful vocation and honorable career, for the girl oftenest has no fixed purpose in life except marriage. When the women by reverse of fortune are thrown upon their own resources the great majority find themselves untrained to the self-helpfulness that a reward-winning, honorable vocation assures. The question "What shall I do to make money for my necessities?" may present itself to every woman. The resource of the widow, the orphaned daughter, the wife with a dependent family is in nine cases out of ten that of the severest character and meanest reward. The one vocation of all others that pays best and is most independent, is that most avoided by American working women—domestic service. As the *Century* writer well says: "Domestic servants are well off Americans; they are the most independent class of women-workers. The great army of shop girls, factory girls, sewing girls, those engaged in trades of all kinds, may congratulate themselves upon their comparatively happy lot. They often look with envy upon those who they fancy, are better off than themselves. Let them cultivate a spirit of contentment. There are trials—bitter, bitter trials—in the lives of some of those they are foolish enough to envy, of which they know nothing. There are miseries of which they never dream."

In California we are rapidly approaching the day when we will be put face to face with the question of supplying the demand for domestic service. The Chinese domestic is to be eliminated from our system. It will be but a brief time before he will be known in the households of California only in memory. His place ought to be taken by American labor-taught girls. Any fairly intelligent girl can, in a year or two of time, be brought to a high degree of skill in house-keeping. It is the truth is, that Americans are a boastful class. The immensity of our territory; the variety and grandeur of natural objects in America; the marvelous resources and growth of the nation; the amazing advance of invention with us; the astonishing development of wealth; our unparalleled independence and opportunities for individuals under free institutions; our successes in war, and the demonstrated capacity of the Union to withstand internal disrupting agencies; the freedom of speech and press, and the wonderful elasticity and self-preserved qualities of our political system; the phenomenal growth of railroads; the immensity of our agricultural; the devotion of the people to educational causes—these are things of which we have a right to be proud, and of which we may honestly boast. But we understand Mr. Arnold has come to condemn the excess, not the normal of manifestations of pride. That Americans indulge in this is to be regretted, since it was expected that his author would devote himself to the subject matter, and handle Ingoldsism without gloves, rather than protest against the methods employed by that brilliant debater.

CONSTITUTED authority seems to be completely paralyzed in Southern Indiana for six checking the outrages of "The White Caps" is concerned. These organized bands of lawless men, who have taken upon themselves to mete out punishment to those they judge to be offenders against social codes, are to-day superior to the law in the south part of Indiana, by virtue of secrecy and might, and there is reason to suspect, by connivance of not a few sworn officials of the law. It would seem that the boldness of the lawless bands and their evident control of the local authorities, justify the Governor of the State in taking charge of matters and declaring the region infested by the "White Caps" to be in a condition calling for executive interference supported by the military arms of the State. Of course it is extremely difficult to operate where the perpetrators of the outrages act in profound secrecy, and at times and points least expected. Still, in maintaining order and enforcing the law, difficulties exist only to be overcome.

As to whether we are in danger from self-deception, is a distinct question. Mr. Arnold says in "the predominance of the common and ignoble" is our chief danger, because they are the enemies of human nature. But General Fry answers this conclusively when he declares that the character of the labor, the laboring man, is to be envied by them. With but little difficulty he shows that the South is composed of the white, and the Negroes of the black race, are to-day superior to the law in the south part of Indiana, by virtue of secrecy and might, and there is reason to suspect, by connivance of not a few sworn officials of the law. It would seem that the boldness of the lawless bands and their evident control of the local authorities, justify the Governor of the State in taking charge of matters and declaring the region infested by the "White Caps" to be in a condition calling for executive interference supported by the military arms of the State. Of course it is extremely difficult to operate where the perpetrators of the outrages act in profound secrecy, and at times and points least expected. Still, in maintaining order and enforcing the law, difficulties exist only to be overcome.

The fact that the South pays the negro laborer the lowest possible wages, and maintains a labor system that keeps the black man in ignorance and wretchedness, is asserted by an executive officer of the Knights of Labor from observations made recently. When the Democracy dominates so absolutely as it does in the solid South, labor is in need of a friend. The Democracy always prates of its friendship for the laboring man, but it uniformly cringes at the feet of an aristocracy that arose upon the crime of human bondage, and still lives upon the traditions of the era of slavery. The dominant class in the South is composed of the whites, and they are Democrats. The element in the South that despises labor, holds it to be menial, and would keep it a mud-sill. A cordial meeting of the two parties there would be easily reached to effect that the South could again stand up for the workingman, more important to the people who have grown up under a new order of things and references to the consequences of measures that are proposed are much more interesting than the old stories of the animosities of days gone by. The Republican promise of protection to the growing manufacturing interests of Alabama and Georgia will do more to break the solid South with the iron hand of the South than the horrors of the Union cause. The bitterest denunciation of the leaders of Secession, —*Virginia City Enterprise*.

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

It is reported that the Nevada Bank is to pay into the hands of the Bank of California.

Joseph G. Croin, the young man who was shot by police officer Ellis, early Tuesday morning, was resting well yesterday, and hopes for his recovery are expressed.

On Thursday evening, 21st instant, Newark, while crossing the bar, one of the steamer employees frustrated loss of life by taking a pistol from one of the fighters.

There are tens of thousands of houses holds where competent, independent, modest and willing working girls can secure employment, and find in service the reward not only measured by coin, but by recognition of the honorableness of labor; tens of thousands of homes where the working women will find kindness, consideration, discipline and comfort. Out of such homes willing workers will go with money saved, the happiness that springs from congenial occupation, and the independence co-equal with honorable, useful labor so capitalized by skill that it can suffer no bankruptcy.

THE LAST OF THE BISON.

A recent dispatch to the RECORD-UNION gave details of an expedition to Southwestern Texas, organized by the Chicago Times, to capture what is supposed to be the last band of the American bison, commonly called the buffalo. It is comparatively but a few years ago when countless thousands of the animal roamed the great plains, their immense herds often becoming sources of danger to emigrant trains. It did not, twenty years ago, seem possible that these animals would be driven back by advancing civilization until but such an insignificant number as but a few dozen of them remained. But the fact is that so rapid has been the march of settlement across the continent, and so relentless the hunt for the buffalo, that it is even thus early a question whether the remnant of the bison herds can be found at all.

The expedition is to be under the direction of a once famous bison hunter, popularly known as "Buffalo" Jones, who has amassed wealth and become more recently known as the founder of the "boom city," Wichita, Kas. The purpose of the expedition is not to kill the few remaining representatives of this particularly American animal, and the hunting of which has been the key-note for so many romances of Western life, but to take the little band and endeavor to prevent total extinction of the bison family. An interesting feature of the expedition is that only five had more than one name. Of the eighteen Secretaries of the Treasury only eight, of the twenty-six Secretaries of War only nine, and of the twenty-one Secretaries of the Navy but eight had middle names. We have had twenty-two Presidents and fifteen of them had no middle name given them at birth. It is certain that the projectors of the expedition are in error in supposing that the few buffalo assumed to be in Southwestern Texas are the only remaining representatives of the bison in the vicinity of Los Angeles, used to be something amazing and still is a marvel and a wonder. Since the "boom" has "burst," however, there has been a perceptible decline in Los Angeles vanishing. "Things" are getting down to a basis of legitimate business, and people are coming to understand some conditions again.

But let us see how statistics of this character prove nothing. The output of a very few minutes of search enables us to make this showing: Of the thirty-three Ministers of the United States at foreign Courts, twenty-seven have two and five have three given names. Of the seventy-

six United States Senators, sixty-two have middle names. Of the Governors of the forty-eight States and Territories, forty have double names. Of the twenty-seven Lieutenant-Governors, twenty-six have two names. Of the 980 names of distinguished poets, authors, philosophers, clergymen, statesmen and literary lights of many centuries quoted in Hoyt & Ward's admirable encyclopedia, 625 had two or more given names. Of nearly three hundred men and women distinguished in American literature, treated in C. F. Richardson's work (the latest on American literature), the division is even between the double and single names.

This sort of pleasantness might be continued indefinitely. Statistics in such a manner are scarcely valuable enough to be amusing. Reviews are hard pressed when they yield space to even brief articles on such speculations.

MR. ARNOLD'S LATEST CRITIC.

General James B. Fry, in the *North American Review*, takes the criticism of Mathew Arnold to task that America is given to excess of self-glorification, and is in danger from self-deception. General Fry believes our self-glorification is more annoying to others than that of himself.

High license laws go far to defend the evils of the rum traffic, and of ministers would advocate and uphold them and then try to create a public sentiment against intoxication, the time might come when a protective law could be passed and enforced.

If free trade was the law of the world,

years ago Buffalo Jones led a party of hunters into western Texas in search of the same band the *Chicago Times* expedition is now seeking. The hunters met with many hardships, but with very few buffaloes. They succeeded, however, in capturing a few calves, which Jones was to keep on his Kansas farm, but no results of the experiment have been yet reported. It is improbable that the avaricious Indians have spared the few head of bison that were seen by the expedition of three years ago, and the chances that the *Times*' pigeons will bring us news of the discovery and capture of buffaloes are very remote, except the returns are "doctorized." The enterprise of the Chicago paper in organizing the expedition, and bearing the heavy cost it involves is praiseworthy, and even if the buffalo are not found the search for them will not be valueless if the representatives of the *Times* are intelligent observers.

PRESS EXPRESSIONS.

"Public office is a public trust"—to be swapped for second term votes.—*Pittsburg Press*.

The Senate has adopted the amendments to Mr. Bayard's Chinese treaty, as suggested by the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was, say the dispatches, unanimous action, and the President and Mr. Bayard are not in a position to oppose it, and insist upon their original and faulty measure.

THE PISTOL NUISANCE.

Stamping Undivided Methods When They Should be Excluded.

Ens. Recruit-Uxork: Under the sensational title of "How to pack a gun" last Sunday's *Examiner* devotes two columns and a half of its space to the evolution of pistol pockets, and hints that the art of carrying a pistol properly and discharging it is not to be despised.

It is impossible to teach the unpoised American can afford to despise. The writer is illustrated by cheap cuts, and is of a highly sensational character, the writer of it enough to publish them. No wonder our civilization is the subject of satire and ridicule, with such coarse and coarse, soiled about and misrepresented as they are in the *Examiner's* article of last Sunday.

In this article, openly, or by implication, or at this time, when we are in the throes of a civil war, to advocate and encourage gambling and unwarlike, and unwarrantable, and of a piece with the brazen effrontery of those who are wicked enough to publish them. We wonder our civilization is the subject of satire and ridicule, with such coarse and coarse, soiled about and misrepresented as they are in the *Examiner's* article of last Sunday.

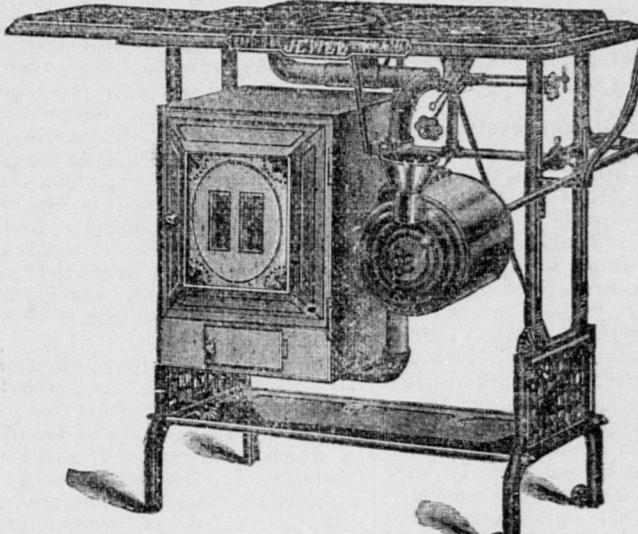
The Buck's Brilliant Vapor Stove is positively non-explosive, from the fact that the vessel which carries the vapor from the main pipe to the burner is packed with gravel and asbestos. This is not all. We will warrant BUCK'S BRILLIANT VAPOR STOVE to throw out no heat, no smell, and what is most important of all, it will do your cooking for less than one-half of either wood, coal or oil.

We are sole agents for the Pacific Coast for these wonderful stoves.

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500 VAPOR STOVES!

OVER 500 BUCK'S BRILLIANT NON-EXPLOSIVE VAPOR STOVES HAVE been received by us in the past month, and more to come. Our Buck's Brilliant Vapor Stoves have established such a reputation for excellence of cooking and economy that every one is buying them. They are so simple in construction and so easily managed that a child can do the cooking on one of them.



THE BUCK'S BRILLIANT IS POSITIVELY NON-EXPLOSIVE, FROM the fact that the vessel which carries the vapor from the main pipe to the burner is packed with gravel and asbestos. This is not all. We will warrant BUCK'S BRILLIANT VAPOR STOVE to throw out no heat, no smell, and what is most important of all, it will do your cooking for less than one-half of either wood, coal or oil.

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L. L. WIS & CO., 502 and 504 J st., And 1009 Fifth street.....Sacramento

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—MAY 5, 1888.

TO-DAY!

Our Special Saturday Sale,

Commencing at 8 A. M. and Closing at 10 P. M.

Many of the lots we have on sale TO-DAY we shall make a sacrifice on, to close out. Customers will find our counters filled with special values of all kinds. This will be a good time to come and see us, you have so large a variety to select from at cut prices.

CUT PRICES IN LADIES' SILK WRAPS.

Fine Ottoman Beaded Silk Wraps (the Latest Styles):

\$10 Wraps Cut to \$8. \$20 Wraps Cut to \$15.

\$15 Wraps Cut to \$12. \$25 Wraps Cut to \$18.

SEE DISPLAY IN SHOW WINDOW.

The following lots are sold for one-third their value: Misses' black ribbed Hose, 12¢ cents. Misses' unbleached Balbriggan Hose, 12¢ cents. Children's white Cotton Hose, four pair for 10 cents. Mixed lot of Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear. Children's White Aprons and Dresses, \$1 white and drab Corsets, 42 cents. Children's Chambray Gingham Dresses. White Pearl Buttons, 5 cent pieces. Lot Spool Cotton, two spools for 5 cents Ladies' Colored Silk Lane Mitts, 20 cents. Ladies' hair-line striped finished Hose, 20 cents.

Combination Needles Book, what every family needs, contains:

Two double long Cotton carriers; two Wool Darners; two Carpet Needles; two Wool Needles; one Milliner Needle; one Gloves' Needle; one Rue Needle; one Tape Measure; one Bodkin, and one pair of assorted English Needles, all for 10 cents, regular price, 25 cents.

TO DAY—965 REMINGTONS of Scrims, Poplins, Muslins, Ginghams, Prints, Lawns, Tickings, Dress Suitings, Cloths, etc., all at cut prices.

MILLINERY!

A field day in this department. Untrimmed Hats, 5 and 10 cents for Ladies and Misses. Trimmed, 95 cents, 25 other styles for street wear ranging in price from \$2 to \$5, \$5 and \$10. In fact, any of our Trimmed Hats are rarely under any other millinery house in the State. What you would pay \$6 and \$8 for can be bought of us for \$3.50 and \$4. Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, etc., on sale to-day.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!

Jobs in Shoes.

Extra values in Shoes.

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Terms, One Year..... \$2 00

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

NEW REGISTRATIONS.

Continuation of the Names Entered upon the New Great Register.

The following names have been entered upon the new Great Register under the letters U, V, W, X and Y.

Ulrich, John J., Switzerland, 731 K street.

Ulrich, John J., Switzerland, 730 & 2 street.

Ulf, Fred., Cal., southwest cor. Fourth and N.

Van Zante, John, Iowa, 1920 G street.

Vaughn, George W., 122 S. 1st street.

Van Fleet, Wm. C., Ohio, 721 H street.

Van Orden, John, New York, 1074 7 street.

Van Alstine, Frank, California, 709 I street.

Van Vorhees, Alfred A., N.Y., 1403 H street.

Van Vickle, Henry D., N.Y., 1424 J street.

Van Vleren, Wm. H., N.Y., 1724 Twenty-second.

Van Vickle, Henry D., N.Y., 1424 J street.

Vaughn, George W., Kentucky, Windsor Hotel.

Vanderpool, Lee E., Michigan, 1424 J street.

Van Bibber, James T., Ky., 1928 G street.

Vinkler, John, Hawaii, 207 Sixth street.

Van Bibber, James T., Ky., 1928 G street.

Vineclester, Chas. A., N.Y., 1819 Eighteenth.

Voorhey, El, Keyser, Vermont, 569 N street.

Vogel, John, New York, 1074 7 street.

Wachendorf, Eugene, California, 315 J street.

Wade, Henry A., S. 1st, George building.

Wade, Henry A., S. 1st, George building.

Wagner, Jacob, Pennsylvania, 429 Tenth street.

Walker, Elmer O., Ind., 406 Eleventh street.

Walker, Elmer O., Ind., 406 Eleventh street.

Walton, Ireland, 1424 J street.

